

THE LEDGER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1891.

Who was Senator Ingalls?
The Force bill has more lives than a cat.

The building boom this spring promises to be unprecedented.

Farm property in Audrain county is in great demand and at advanced prices.

Missouri is in favor of the World's Fair but more opposed to the force bill.

SENATOR CLAY has introduced a bill to permit county assessors to collect farm statistics.

Who is Jones, the inventor of perpetual motion? That is the question now agitating the universe.

COL. MOLLIE MILLER, of Callaway, is a candidate for County School Commissioner, with one opponent.

HOPKINS & TURNER are putting up one thousand tons of 16 inch ice. It has to be shipped in before it is put up.

THE "perpetual motion" machine must run without any friction. Such a machine should be very popular with politicians.

THE Water-works Company and Mining Company are "getting together" and there will be no trouble about the water supply.

THE sale of every seat for the opening of the new Hardin College Chapel would be a fit tribute to ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin, its founder.

JUDGE HUGHES is one of the best executive circuit judges on the bench in the State, and by his promptness saves many a dollar to the tax payers.

EVERY share of stock in the Mexico Fair Association should be voted for the increase of capital stock, which insures us a mile track.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the LEDGER received at 4:30 p. m., yesterday, says at the end of the forty-third hallot the joint session adjourned with no change in the vote.

U. S. HALL, president of the State Wheel, was in Mexico Saturday and consulted with the Wheels of this county. He also made a speech at the Court House Saturday night, which was listened to with attention by all present.

A TRADE is just about to be consummated south of Mexico which will give Audrain one of the largest stock farms in the State. Four large farms will be brought under the control of one party and will be splendidly improved. Our informant says there is no question but what the trade will be consummated.

OUR worthy contemporary at first held that an extension of limits was illegal on account of the Kansas City decision. It now acknowledges it was wrong on that point, but still claims it was unconstitutional, on just what grounds we could not comprehend from reading the article in regard to the matter.

We have received several inquiries in regard to what is meant by single tax. The platform of the single tax party is published in full in to-day's LEDGER. On Wednesday, February 4th, there will be a conference at Jefferson City of those who believe in the above platform. H. Martin Williams will likely lecture in Mexico this winter on this subject.

THE Clark & Potts combination sale, which comes off February 24, 1891, will be the largest and there are several consignments of fine horses from other States and the attendance will be unusually large. The reputation of Clark & Potts, as managers of combination sales, has extended all over the country and is sufficient guarantee that everything connected with the sale will be to the best interests of all who participate. Such sales bring the buyers and sellers together and all stock are catalogued and must be as represented and positively go for the high dollar. These sales are now permanent institutions of Mexico and stand strictly on their merits.

COL. MOLLIE MILLER. FULTON, Mo., Jan. 27.—The first woman who ever sought an office in Callaway County, Miss Mollie Miller of McCredie, announced herself in the papers to-day as a candidate for County School Commissioner. She is one of our most successful teachers, having taught both in this and in Johnson County. Prof. A. W. Paely, the present Commissioner, is her only opponent, having announced himself some time ago. Miss Miller has some very enthusiastic friends among the young people, but it is impossible to predict how Callaway County will vote.

CONGRATULATIONS. From the Jefferson City Tribune. Something occurred yesterday that has never before happened in the history of Missouri. We refer to a resolution adopted in the House congratulating the Kansas Legislature on the defeat of Mr. Ingalls. Missouri never before complimented Kansas on any achievement. They have lived as the Jews and the Samaritans, each having comparatively nothing to do with the other. But now the chain is bridged with the political corpse of a common enemy to the prosperity of the West. Missouri was not present at the demise of Mr. Ingalls in person, so to speak, but she will be heard from at the wake.

INGALLS DOWNED.

Pfeffer Gives the Noted Kansas Fire-Eater a Black Optic.

Special Dispatch to the Ledger.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—In the House Pfeffer, Alliance, received 96 votes; Ingalls 23; C. W. Blair 5. In the Senate—Ingalls 35; Pfeffer 2. VILAS SUCCESSFUL. Special Dispatch to the Ledger.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—In the Wisconsin Senate, Vilas 16; Spooner 14. In the House—Vilas 66; Spooner 31.

"Cloture" Explained.

To the Editor of the Ledger.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 24.—What is the meaning of cloture in relation to the rule proposed in the Senate by the Republicans? INQUIRER.

Cloture is a parliamentary term, denoting closing of debate. It is now one of the permanent rules of the House of Commons, having been adopted by that body in 1882. It gives the right to a bare majority in that House to close debate on any measure before it, and immediately have the question put by the Speaker. The Republicans of the United States Senate are now trying to adopt cloture in the Senate in order to stop further debate on the Federal Election bill, or Force bill, and bring it at once to a vote in that body. In the House of Commons cloture was resisted by the Home Rule party by all obstructive methods under the rules they could make use of. Finally, after a struggle of many months, a motion prevailed for the expulsion of thirty-one members of that party from the House for a day and cloture was then carried. The French Chamber of Deputies also has a rule requiring the President to take the sense of the Chamber before pronouncing the closing of debate. The term probably had its origin there, as cloture is a French word. It has no place in a country where free speech, freedom of debate and deliberation in public bodies are guaranteed by their constitutions.

The Democratic members of the United States Senate are now engaged in every means known to constitutional government in resisting this badge of tyranny. Should it prevail by the efforts of the Republicans at that body, it will be the most stunning blow that has ever been given to freedom and liberty on the American continent. The defenders of freedom and honest government will then be gagged from further utterance, and resistance to their tyrannical laws will be overcome. Upon the heels of its adoption the Force bill, with all its iniquities, will probably become a law, when well may we despair of our liberties and our free institutions.

ON THE SHELVE AGAIN.

The Enemies of the Force Bill in the United States Senate Achieve a Signal Victory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The enemies of the Force bill in the Senate to-day succeeded in shelving that measure.

The Senate met at noon in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending question being the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method of closing debate. Mr. Morgan continued his argument, begun on Saturday, in opposition to the proposed rule and the elections bill, of which measures he claimed, on the authority of the New York Times, to be for the advancement of Mr. Harrison's project for reelection. Mr. Morgan yielded for a motion by Mr. Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the apportionment bill. Mr. Dolph moved to lay that motion on the table, and the motion was rejected amid much applause—yeas 34, nays 35. Senators Cameron, Jones, of Nevada, Stewart, Teller, Washburn and Wolcott voted no with the Democrats, and Mr. Ingalls with the Republicans. The vote was then taken on Mr. Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill, and it was carried. Yeas 35, nays 34.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DR. FISHER.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 25.—This town is saddened to-night at the dangerous and probably fatal illness of Rev. Dr. M. M. Fisher, chairman of the faculty of the Missouri State University and acting president of that institution. Dr. Fisher was taken ill Friday evening with lung trouble and has had several severe hemorrhages. Dr. Fisher is one of the most distinguished Latin scholars in the United States and is a prominent and widely known educator. Attending physicians pronounce his condition slightly improved.

MR. CROUCH, of Sullivan, has introduced a bill in the House which, if enacted into a law, make the name "Missouri" a tabooed one in tramp circles. His bill provides that all persons who cannot show good reasons for idling, and who are found loitering within the confines of the State, may be sentenced to the county prison for not less than three months and not more than 12, at hard labor. During their confinement they are not to be allowed any papers, books or games or forms of amusement.

C. W. Biggers is home from a business trip to Paris.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Conference of the Single Tax League at New York, Sept. 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the Ledger.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—In reply to your kind favor of the 22nd inst., asking the question, "What do you mean by the Single Tax?" I cannot give the readers of the LEDGER any clearer or more concise explanation of that subject than the platform of the National Single Tax League, adopted by the National Conference held in New York last September, which you will find in full below.

H. MARTIN WILLIAMS.

THE PLATFORM.

We assert our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where land rises to value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowth of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render laboring-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business should be placed under a proper control, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A Bill Before the Legislature in Regard to it.

Representative Davison of Harrison County has a bill in charge which is intended to amend the revised statutes relative to fire insurance companies. His bill proposes some sweeping changes in the present insurance laws, and when it is introduced an emphatic protest is expected from insurance men. One of the sections provides that thirty days after the notice of loss by fire is served on a company's agent the entire amount named in the policy shall be due and payable without delay or discount. In cases where insurance companies want to contest the claims, the amended act provides that the insured persons shall be notified in writing by the companies, and that such notices shall contain all grounds or reasons of the refusal to pay the claimants. The grounds given in such notices served on the insured must contain all the grounds, and that such grounds shall constitute the entire defense of the objecting companies. Mr. Davison, who has the bill in charge, says that there is need of legislation on this subject to protect policy holders, and that he proposes to do all in his power to pass the act.

W. C. T. U. Statistics.

Following are the statistics of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the year ending November 1, 1890. Headquarters, Evansville, Ind.:

Membership (based on Treasurer's report) 144,955
Loss during the year 7,021
Total gain 8,886

Receipts (for dues, Nebraska Temperance Temple, and by donations) \$40,000
Expenditures 18,000
Amount raised by W. C. T. U. \$24,889

Companies of Loyalty Temperance League 3,892
Membership 240,000

Affiliated interests of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Machine that cost \$25,000
Estimated value of plant \$110,000
Dividend paid 1890 7 per cent.
Pages of its own publications 130
Circulation of its papers 1,500,000
Number of employees 130
Number of editors 4

Papers published, The Union Signal, The Oak and Ivy Leaf, The Young Friend.

The new Temperance Temple is on the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, Chicago; corner-stone was laid Nov. 1, 1890.

Dimensions—100x96. Thirteen stories high.

Material—Granite, pressed brick, terra-cotta and iron.

Estimated cost—\$1,100,000.

Purpose—For National Headquarters, and as a source of income (for rent) for the W. C. T. U.

Proposed time of completion—May, 1892.

National Temperance Hospital, non-alcoholic treatment.

Total number of patients, about 162
States represented 12
Nationalities 13
Diseases—surgical and general 31
Deaths 2

A Good Man Gone.

Eld. M. J. Sears, president of the Regular Baptist Association, and well-known in Mexico, died last night at his home in Huntsville, at the age of 59, of pneumonia. Eld. Sears was truly a good man, faithful in the cause of Christ and beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and several children. His funeral services will be held on Thursday and Friday, at the home of Mr. Sears.

Turlington Must Stretch Hemp.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision sustaining the action of the lower court in convicting and sentencing Turlington, the murderer of Sheriff Cramer, to be hanged.

An Analysis.

From the St. Louis Chronicle.

The kiss of a young woman, beauty, of Mexico, Mo., has been submitted to a chemical analysis and is found to contain 97 per cent. of saccharine. The other three per cent. glue or stickum.

PERPETUAL MOTION

Has Been Sought by Many but Never Found—Jones, of This City, is Sure He Has It.

T he Chicago Herald, referring to perpetual motion inventors, one of whom lives in Mexico, says: The death of John L. Gouley, the inventor, philanthropist and Christian worker, which occurred at Wilmington recently, removed from earth still another man who was just on the point of discovering a motor to be run by perpetual motion. He was a bachelor, successful in business, noted for his liberality and kindness, and seemed to possess more than ordinary intelligence, and yet for twenty years he was afflicted with the perpetual motion mania. He spent his evenings in a garret workshop, where he labored diligently upon his motor, seldom going to bed before midnight. He curtailed the windows and closed up holes and took every precaution possible to keep the world from discovering his secret. Alas, that he should have guarded it so closely, for since his death the machine has been found, just as he left it, all taken apart, so that apparently no one can discover how the sections were arranged.

And so the world is still as it always has been and as the laws of nature prove that it always must be—without perpetual motion. The secret of his life as disclosed by his death goes to show that the ignis fatuus that began haunting men's visions more than seven centuries ago has not yet paled in the light of reason.

It may be safely said that there are to-day as many minds afflicted with this mild form of insanity as there have been at any time in the past. Every city, town and hamlet possesses its would-be inventor who is striving to achieve the end that is to startle the world. Many who will not permit admit that they believe perpetual motion is possible are secretly thinking upon the matter and entertaining the hope that they may yet do what so many have failed in doing. No, the search was finally given up, as so long withstood the light of reason as perpetual motion. Alchemy and the transmutation of metals, which for a season so occupied the minds of men, passed away to return no more. The philosopher's stone and the elixir vite were believed in and earnestly sought after by the really scientific men of a few generations, but the search was finally given up. The phantom of perpetual motion, however, will not down, but beckons men on and on, leading them to all the same inevitable result—their failure. Men are as far from the discovery of the secret to-day as they were seven centuries ago, and they will get no nearer to it until a weight be placed upon the ground can lift itself up, or as the idea is sometimes more strikingly presented, until one can lift himself off the floor by pulling his boot straps.

More than a century ago the Academie Royale des Sciences at Paris passed a resolution that they would no longer entertain communications of the various varieties of perpetual motion. They included in the prohibition "the duplication of the cube, the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle." Men had worked for centuries on the theory that the discovery of perpetual motion was possible, nor did this authoritative opinion to the contrary alter their views.

And they are still working at it, and probably will to the end of time. Hundreds of patents have been granted for machines for the purpose, and the widespread and continued existence of the fallacy is clearly shown by the scores of designs and incomplete models in the patent office at Washington.

As is generally known, a perpetual motion machine is one to be moved by a power furnished by the machine itself and not from any source outside of it. A mill or a clock run by the incessant rise and fall of the tide is not perpetual motion. Neither is a machine that runs by the power of terrestrial or extraterrestrial forces, the wind, or of variations in the weight of the atmosphere, or by electricity coming from outside of the machine, or by the force of heat coming from the sun. A wheel that always of itself keep moving on one side as at the axle and thus turn so long as it makes its last revolution, is not perpetual motion, and such has been the form of most of the machines invented for the purpose.

Henceforth, a Flemish architect of the thirteenth century, left a drawing of a wheel that was to solve the problem, with this memorandum: "Many a time have skillful workmen tried to contrive a wheel that should turn of itself. Here is a way to make such a one, by an uneven number of mallets or by quicksilver." But, unfortunately, he did not leave the wheel.

From his time on seekers after perpetual motion have been numerous, many of them supposed to be very respectable and intelligent men. Among the revolvers of eighteenth and nineteenth century French patents taken out for perpetual motion machines, there is one of a Knight Templar, a doctor of medicine, two civil engineers, several mechanical engineers, etc., etc.

Arkwright, the celebrated English inventor (in his younger days), and even Sir Isaac Newton, believed perpetual motion might be discovered. All so-called perpetual motion machines that have run have been impossible with secret clockwork or some other hidden source of propulsion. Some one time went to see "perpetual motion" machine, having a friend with him. After sitting and listening and looking intently for a few minutes the friend's sensitively accurate ear and eye told him that the machinery showed the recurring alternation of comparative speed and slowness which always comes from a crank turned by hand. In spite of the opposition of the enraged exhibitor, Fulton and his friend seized the machine, jerked away the table it stood on, found that a cord led through one leg and away under the floor, and following the lead into the back yard they found the "motion"—a venerable beggar seated on a stool, mauling a crank and grinding away at a crank.

And so it has been in a score of other cases, in which men have presumed, by the aid of levers, balls rolling on an inclined plane, the wheel and axle, the Archimedean screw, the pump, the syphon, the hydrostatic bellows, the hydraulic man, etc., to have discovered perpetual motion. An authority in the study declares: "From the infant machines projected

THE SHERIFF'S HAMMER

AND THE MILD WINTER COMBINED ARE THE CAUSES THAT GIVE YOU THIS CHANCE TO BUY NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT LESS THAN

Auction Sale

PRICES. THIS STOCK CONSISTS OF A FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND STYLISH MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SUITS, OVERCOATS AND PANTS, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, ETC. OUR ORDERS ARE

To Turn Stock into Cash at Once!

And It will Go at About

FIFTY CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

Bankrupt Store,

North Side Public Square, MEXICO, MO.

In the thirteenth century to the last hydraulic, pneumatic, weighted and lever-worked pretensions patented as motions, no motion whatever has resulted from the one or the other to the present day. Not a solitary ingenious scheme projected or one simple self-motive model accomplished.

UNION ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

UNION, January 28.—Gus Renie sold to Sims & Brown 37 fat hogs, at \$3.25 per hundred. Joe Bennett sold to J. S. Atkins sold to W. E. Newkirk, one 2-year-old mare, for \$135.

J. R. Hodge has traded his farm here to John T. Crews for a farm northeast of Mexico and took possession Tuesday.

Parker Jesse sold to Jake Maddox, one yearling steer, for \$100.

G. L. McIntyre bought of Downey Bros., one mare, for \$130.

Mr. Henry, of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Gus Renie.

Ike McGowan gave his friends a dance Tuesday night. Dancing was so long withstood the light of reason as perpetual motion.

A. B. Renie treated his friends to an old-fashioned dance last week. "Gus" knows how to do such things and was at the front as usual.

There has been several land sales made around here in the past week. One of the largest sales in Illinois are about to make one of the largest purchases that has occurred in Audrain for sometime, in order to start a stock farm.

Billy McIntyre has erected a building and made several other improvements on the farm, lately purchased of Lakanen & Barnes. "Wro."

Perpetual Motion.

From the Louisiana Press.

A Mexico man has just discovered perpetual motion. He is behind the times. The Louisiana female whist club is in perpetual motion and has been for two years.

PUBLIC SALE!

On Thursday, Feb. 5th, I will sell at my place, 5 miles South-west of Mexico, on the Concord and Mexico road, the following described personal property, to-wit:

1 good set of harness.
1 spring wagon and harness.
2 good work horses, 6 and 9 years old.
2 good work horses, 5 years old.
2 good work horses, about 8 years old.
1 brood mare.
2 fine family horses.
1 cow, will be fresh first of April.
1 good steer calves; also household and kitchen furniture and farm implements.

Terms made known the day of sale.
S. I. (DOC.) SMITH.
J. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE!

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, I will sell at the C. C. Davis farm, 2 1/2 miles east of Santa Fe, Monroe county, Missouri, the following described personal property, to-wit:

20 Head of Horses,
Among them 4 extra good all-purpose mares, in foal by my Moss Rose horse, 4 in foal by Powell & Poag's jack, and 1 by a Shetland; an extra fine three year old Squirrel gelding and 8 span of mules, 1 coming 2 stallion, sired by Warfellow (thoroughbred), one of the best sons of the immortal Longfellow, who stands at Lexington at \$500 the season. He is still working at his last job, second dam by Kentucky Dent mark; third dam by Old Rockaway of Callaway county. One coming three year old.

Moss Rose Stallion,
Blood bay, fine head, neck and sloping shoulders, and is in every sense of the word a show horse. His record will show, being the winner of 17 first prizes in the show ring last year. His dam is the same as the Warfellow colt.

1 Draft Stallion,
A sure foot getter.

A number of cows springing to calve, sows and shoats, 14 head of half bred southern cross with lamb by shropshire buck, lot of corn, some shag, a straw tick and some hay, farming implements, household furniture and a lot of full blood plymouth rock chickens.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of \$10 and under, cash. Over that amount a credit of 8 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing 8 per cent. interest from date of sale.

Roy Stuart.
Ed. and J. W. Axtell, Auctioneers.

Bids for Depositary

OF AUDRAIN COUNTY FUNDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the County Court of Audrain county at the February term, 1891, until noon of the first day of said term of said court, from banks or banking corporations, or associations or bankers in said county for the deposit of the funds of said county for the two years next ensuing the date of said bid.

Such proposals must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank for the amount of \$500,000, payable to the order of the County Court, and must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank for the amount of \$500,000, payable to the order of the County Court, and must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank for the amount of \$500,000, payable to the order of the County Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 2nd day of January, 1891.
J. V. WILLIAMS,
Clerk Audrain County Court.

Dr. L. O. RODES.

Physician and Surgeon,

MEXICO, - MISSOURI.

Office, over Post-office. Rooms, at John Northern, 5 doors west of the Grand Opera House. Feb 24/91

The Sheriff's Hammer

AND THE MILD WINTER COMBINED ARE THE CAUSES THAT GIVE YOU THIS CHANCE TO BUY NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT LESS THAN

Auction Sale